

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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THE KELLETT DECISION.

The two to one decision of the civil service commissioners to reinstate John Kellett as sergeant of detectives, reversing the order of dismissal made by Sheriff Jarrett, will probably be regarded in some circles as a defeat for The Advertiser, inasmuch as this paper took a stand in the matter for honesty, decency, fairplay and public morality. But, in bringing to the attention of Sheriff Jarrett and the attorney general the fact that John Kellett was brutal, vicious, dishonest and untrustworthy, and in assisting in the presentation of evidence that proved the charges, The Advertiser placed itself in a position where no crime-condoning commissioners could affect it one way or the other.

It is regrettable, for their own sakes, that Commissioners Doyle and Kupieha should go on record as sanctioning acknowledged graft, because, even if a shadow of doubt remained as to whether Kellett, repeatedly and without cause, did beat up prisoners after prisoner, or time after time and on every possible occasion steal evidence money, or even if the unanswerable charge that he consorted with prostitutes and used the automobile of the police department for his joy-rides and jags might be mitigated by circumstances, no question remains but that he did steal money from prisoners. His own counsel admitted it, making the excuse that his graft was something sanctioned by custom and therefore not to be considered.

The Advertiser did not bring the formal charges against either McDuffie or Kellett. It did call the sheriff's attention to the evidence of apparent graft and incompetency and it was instrumental in having the investigation started by the attorney general's department. The only defense made for Kellett, however, was based on the allegation that this paper had secured a gang of perjurers, including men, women and children, of five nationalities and scattered over the island from Moiliili to Waiialua, and had drilled these witnesses in a score of false stories. The utter absurdity of such a defense adds to the shame of the two commissioners who pretend to believe it.

And what now? Is Sheriff Jarrett going to submit meekly to having at the head of his most important department two men in whom he cannot repose confidence? He knows that much, at least, that has been charged is true. Either that or half his force, from Deputy Sheriff Rose down, is made up of the perjurers the Kellett defense alleges and are themselves unworthy of trust. Is the sheriff going to replace Kellett in authority, where he can steal more "coffee money" and beat up other prisoners and carry his female companions about in the automobile paid for and kept up by the taxpayers, or is he going to take a stand that he will not countenance crookedness, however much it may be permitted by the civil service commission? The sheriff has come to the parting of the ways. He must determine this morning whether he is to be a mouse or a man. If he permits one he knows to be a crook to serve further under him, he violates the oath of office he took and becomes a partner in whatever crookedness may take place from now on. It is his place to choose whether he is going to remain on the side of honesty or allow himself to become the sponsor for John Kellett, for McDuffie, for Mendonca, for Hobron.

And what are the responsible citizens of Honolulu going to do about it?

WHAT THE CANAL WILL DO FOR HAWAII.

Speculation continues as to the effect the opening of the Panama Canal will have on changing the traffic lanes through which pass the world's commerce.

Already there is indication of marked diversion of immigration traffic from European ports to the Pacific Coast. When the canal is opened it is anticipated that steamer fares from Liverpool to San Francisco will not exceed by more than ten dollars the prevailing rates to New York. As the Pacific Coast is the newer country with greater opportunity for securing homes, it is predicted that a large proportion of the immigrants who now enter the United States at its eastern gateways will sail direct to the western ports. The president of one of the great transatlantic steamship companies states that already over half a million tickets have been reserved via Panama to Pacific Coast ports for 1915. Hawaii is going to get some of this stream of immigrants.

Hawaii will be in the direct path of trade for cargoes to the Orient from Gulf ports and New York. It is anticipated that many European cargoes will also be diverted westward instead of going east via Suez. Honolulu will become one of the most important of the direct transoceanic ports of call. Where distance of haul is a consideration vessels will cut out the fog-bound California coast and strike out straight for terminal destinations—via Honolulu.

Another gain will be that Hawaii will be able to send its sugar and pineapples direct to New York at a freight saving over present rates. If market conditions warrant, we can ship to Europe as cheaply as now to New York.

Hawaii can get European laborers of the very best agricultural classes, after 1915, as cheaply as orientals, and indications are that a good many will come of their own volition.

There are many benefits that will accrue to Hawaii when the Panama Canal is opened for traffic.

FOOD SUPPLY RUNNING BEHIND.

It is a rather startling statement that there is not one year's supply of food ahead in the United States, but it is a conservative truth. This country raises from year to year only as much as it consumes. The exports and imports of food stuffs fairly balance each other. There is nothing alarming about it so far as danger of starvation is concerned, but there is a potent suggestion if we would check the steady rise in the cost of living, says the San Diego Union. After reaching 90,000,000 to 100,000,000, our population must necessarily increase rapidly. But our farms and farmers and farm products have not materially increased for several years. England, Germany and France have begun a policy of cutting up large estates, draining swamps, building farm houses, and practically setting men up in the business, under government supervision to induce people from the cities and make them producers. If we do not also take steps along these lines—something to make farming attractive—with all our fertile acres we shall run behind.

FOX FARMING FAILURES.

Another widely heralded sure road to sudden wealth—the raising of fur animals for their pelts—is found to be so beset by difficulties that hundreds who have attempted fox, otter, beaver and mink "farming" in the north country, are going out of the business. The demand for black and silver gray foxes was so strong last spring along the Yukon that single specimens brought prices of from \$1500 to \$2000 each. Hundreds died in captivity during the past summer. Losses have been so heavy that the enthusiasm for this new industry has suddenly waned.

FOR THE "GOOD FELLOWS."

One of the objects of the Malihini Christmas Tree is to give strangers in the city the opportunity of partaking of the greatest joy of the season, that of giving for the purpose of making someone happy. In several of the cities of the mainland there is what is known as "The Good Fellow" movement, a semi-organized system whereby the "good fellows," the men who want to do something for somebody and have the money to spare but do not know anyone in need, are enabled to chip in on a fund to bring Christmas cheer to little cripples, to the babies of the slums, to the children who have no reason to ever expect that the Santa Claus who brings such wonderful things to the children of the rich will ever find their humble homes. "The good fellow" on Christmas eve spends his money in the effort to be happy. He "opens wine," he looks upon each one of his fellows as his friends, the time for him is one of spending and good cheer, and, if he knew of a family in distress, or a child who might wake up on Christmas morning and find that he had been forgotten, he would cheerfully "blow himself" in their behalf. He is a "good fellow."

The Malihini Christmas Tree committee is organized partly to give the good fellows of the community a chance to help make Christmas day a day of joy to many, to give the good fellows the chance they are really looking for to do something for the ones they would gladly help if they knew how to go about it. The members of the committee and the ones they call upon for assistance scour the city to find those who are most in need of a call from Santa Claus. They go into the highways and the byways, into the poorest quarters, back into the valleys and down to the flats, and wherever they find a child who is poorer than the average they invite that child to the Malihini Christmas Tree. On an average they furnish a Christmas treat for fifteen hundred children, of all nationalities and all religions. Out of this number there are undoubtedly some who do not really need the gifts, but the workers are satisfied if two out of three are among the ones for whom the Malihini Christmas Tree was furnished. The committee would consider its work well worth while if it made Christmas for even a smaller proportion of the little ones of the city, for, after all, the time is Christmas and the ones who receive are children, and few of the Malihini Christmas Tree children get too much.

The committee is assured of liberal support, but wants it understood that the Malihini Christmas Tree is no selfish affair. Its subscription lists are open to everyone and none who desire to participate in the joy of giving need hesitate either to subscribe or to be present on Christmas morning when the gifts are to be handed out. The committee wants particularly to have the "good fellows" of the city share in the affair.

THE CRUISE OF THE IDZUMO.

The Japanese press, or at least a prominent portion of it, does not unreservedly credit the published announcement of the foreign department of the Japanese government regarding the purpose of the cruise of the Idzumo to Mexican waters. The Japan Advertiser, on the morning the warship sailed from Yokosuka, published the following:

The Idzumo's mission is the protection of the Japanese in Mexico, the authorities in the foreign office explain. But this explanation is doubted by the Tokio Asahi. The journal doubts whether the Japanese residents need protection since the Mexican insurgents are not unruly mobs, as was the case in China, nor are they influenced by anti-Japanese sentiment. But even supposing that protection is necessary, one warship cannot discharge this duty as the Japanese are widely scattered and moreover, while most of them live in the Northern districts of Mexico, the Idzumo is to anchor at a port about two thousand miles southward. Thus the Asahi reasons that there is no doubt that the aim of the dispatch of the warship is to protect the interests Japan possesses in Mexico through her emigrants.

The Asahi learns that the idea was initiated by the premier himself, and that there are two suppositions in official circles as to the real motive of the premier. One is that he desires to divert attention from the political arena at home, and the other that he contemplates a demonstration in favor of expansion of the navy. The latter theory finds more favor in official circles.

BUILDING OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

It may be threadbare repetition to say that many years are required to establish an agricultural industry. Two products offered for the first time in considerable volume in the local markets demonstrate this fact.

Roselle is being shipped from California, packed in fifty-pound wooden drums. It is in good demand and is finding ready sale. There is no finer substitute for cranberries as an acid winter-season sauce. For making pastries and pies, jams and jellies roselle occupies a place on the bill-of-fare that is all its own.

Roselle was introduced in Hawaii about ten years ago by the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station. Seed was distributed all over the Territory, and almost everybody grew at least half a dozen plants for one or two seasons. When the fruit was put on the local markets, however, it would not sell.

In California, the making of new industries is not quite so much a fad as it has been in Hawaii. Farmers up on the Coast tried roselle and kept on growing it until they had made a market, and the funny thing about it is that they got the idea and the seed to make their start from the Hawaii Experiment Station!

Now, that California is shipping roselle to Honolulu, we buy it, because "anything that California sends is good, don't you know." The other industry is one that Hawaii never had anything to do with, but one of The Advertiser's staff did—winter musk-melons—now being offered for sale in the local Chinese fruit stands as "Cassabas."

The cassaba is a melon that has been long cultivated in southwestern Siberia. It is a smooth-skinned round or oblong fruit that grows all summer and is absolutely inedible when the first frost comes. The melons are harvested and stored in a cool dry cellar until along about Christmas time. The storage process changes the melon to a luscious, delicately flavored fruit that is by many considered superior to the Rocky Ford cantaloupe.

The winter melon seed together with a description of its qualities, methods of cultivation and habit of growth was sent to Washington by an explorer in the employ of the Section of Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture fifteen years ago. As it was an introduction from the arid belt of Central Asia the seed was sent for trial to the Colorado, Utah and Wyoming Experiment Stations—regions where climate conditions were assumed to be similar to those of the country of origin. Crops were grown but when the Cassaba melon was put on the eastern markets purchasers rejected it. Out in California there were farmers who declined to recognize failure, and they kept everlastingly at it, growing Cassabas and experimenting with the methods of ripening the fruit in storage, until they finally discovered just exactly how to do it. Shipments have been made to the eastern markets in increasing quantity. More than three thousand cartons of Cassabas were shipped East from California in 1912, and they are coming to Hawaii, too.

The point to be emphasized is that new industries take a long time to grow. Roselle was pronounced a failure as a commercial crop in Hawaii eight or ten years ago. Nevertheless someone considers that there is a profit in shipping this fruit to Honolulu from Southern California in 1913.

"Winter melons" were hinted at as "pig-feed" by the press of the country fifteen years ago, but the transcontinental railways are now figuring whether there are going to be refrigerator cars enough to ship the 1914 crop of Cassabas to a market that has discovered that a ripe musk-melon in January is pretty good eating.

TRUST LEGISLATION IMPENDING.

There is much discussion of the advantages of cooperation in commercial enterprises. Cooperation is a theory that has never been put into completely successful operation. Developed to its highest perfection it becomes monopoly, and monopoly is sinful, undemocratic and against the tenets of the Sherman Act. In the complex of modern civilization it is not possible to separate cooperation from competition. Neither is it possible to draw a hard and fast line between a baneful trust and a beneficial near-trust masquerading under the guise of a cooperative union.

Brazil controls its own coffee crop and thereby fixes the price that the world must pay if it wants to drink coffee. That is a valorization plan and has been hailed as a remarkable and beneficent achievement in that the government of one of the greatest South American nations has compelled cooperation on the part of its own citizens to limit the amount of coffee that they grow. A labor union compels cooperation among its members to the end that the consumers of its produce—skilled labor—shall pay the highest price. The labor union is recognized as a beneficent institution. Two men make any product, say doorknobs, a little better than anyone else. They get together and control their output as to volume, quality and price. That is cooperation, but if their doorknob factory grows so large that all the world has to buy their brand of doorknobs, or go back to using a half-penny nail driven into the door frame, that is a trust. A doorknob trust would be something to throw stones at even if it made its product cheaper to Mr. Ultimate Consumer than the price of a ten-penny nail.

In the popular imagination being a trust is a matter of size. Brazil's national coffee trust is a marvellous financial achievement, entirely beneficent. The labor union is a development along evolutionary lines and is absolutely legitimate. A farmer's organization to limit the acreage of cotton or to market prunes, receives all the aid and backing that governments, state and national, can lend to forward the objects sought—better prices for the produce of the farms. But the doorknob trust becomes a political abomination. It is impossible to draw a line of demarcation between malevolent competition and beneficent cooperation.

The Democratic party will find breakers ahead when they launch their program of trust-busting legislation.

COST OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is announced that another appropriation of \$37,000,000 will be sufficient for the completion of the Panama Canal, making a total of \$375,000,000 which the work will have cost us.

Lessees reckoned in 1879 that a tidal level canal twenty-eight feet deep would cost only \$114,000,000 and could be built in seven or eight years, including a ship tunnel through the mountains which were supposed to exist; but in 1887 his estimate was \$351,000,000 and twenty years for a fifteen-foot lock canal. By the end of 1888 the work was scarcely two-fifths done and nearly \$400,000,000 had been spent, wasted and stolen. The new technical committee after the debacle estimated that the canal could be finished in ten years for \$100,000,000.

American estimates have also varied. The third canal commission in 1900 thought that a canal could be built for \$142,342,579—admirable exactitude!—apart from the cost of securing the land, which would be so great as to be prohibitive. The Spooner Bill, under which the canal is being constructed, appropriated not more than \$145,000,000 for the entire work.

The Panama Canal, as now completed, is of course vastly deeper, wider, more commodious and more substantial than was ever dreamed of when the work was begun. When this enlargement of its plan is considered the increase in cost does not seem excessive, and the financial aspects of the enterprise may be compared favorably with its engineering achievements.

JARRETT'S UNMANLY HESITATION.

The recent infamous decision of the civil service commission to reinstate a detective bureau official who, as acknowledged by his own counsel, had been in the custom of abstracting spending money from the sums seized as evidence in gambling raids, may have paralyzed the initiative of Sheriff Jarrett and confused his judgment to the extent that he hesitates to discharge another officer unless having first caught him red-handed, but the community still expects the sheriff to do his duty, whatever the commission may do. For this reason there is wonder abroad that Detective Robert Holbron is still on the active list, drawing pay and backing up the moves of his superiors, McDuffie and Kellett, because, if Holbron be guilty of one of the offenses openly charged against him he is unfit to remain in the police service, while, if the explanation he himself makes of the affair be the truth, it places him where he deserves summary dismissal as an official unfit for a police job.

The report made to the sheriff is that Holbron forcibly seized and carried away a bicycle from a repair shop, where it was being held until the charges for its repair were paid. The seizure was done by Holbron and another officer, who shoved the shopkeeper to one side and warned him that they were police officers. The bicycle had been left for repair by Holbron's brother, who had refused to pay the bill.

Holbron's explanation to the sheriff is that he recognized the wheel, believed it had been stolen from his brother and seized it accordingly.

Now, Holbron either used his police power to practically rob the repair man, or he violated the trust reposed in him by allowing a man whom he believed to be either a thief or a receiver of stolen property to remain at liberty. If he did the first, he should be prosecuted. If he did the second, he should be fired. In any event, Sheriff Jarrett is not acting honestly towards the community by keeping him on the force.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Maui News complains because the electric light company of that beautiful little city shuts down its plant between five and six o'clock in the morning, but, after all, should the Wailukuans complain? They all ought to be in bed before five o'clock in the morning. That is no hour to be needing lights.

Montreal Gazette: It was stated in the Quebec legislature on Tuesday that the salaries of women school teachers in Quebec now average \$163 a year. This is small in itself and by comparison with what is paid to like public servants elsewhere. It was only a few years ago, however, that in many places in the province, the average was barely \$100 a year. The uplift has begun, and it can be believed, will be maintained. Also it has room to exert itself.

A bill has been introduced in congress, in Kuhio's name, asking for \$125,000 to make up a portion of a deficiency in the federal building construction fund. According to recent advices from Washington, there is very little possibility that the bill will ever get past the rubber-stamp introduction stage. It is to be hoped that it will, but the economy hook is going to be used unsparingly this session and the Honolulu item, with none at Washington to back it up, will probably be among the first to be dragged out and slaughtered.

Honolulu needs more harbor space, more docks, more and better hotels, more paved streets, electric railway extension to the Pali, a better water system. These are a few of the big things that must be developed to take care of the increased tourist traffic that is coming our way in and after 1915. There are many minor wants, but if this city is to keep pace with events we must have some large ideas to hang the little ones on to. The Pali and the Koolan coast of Oahu comprise a scenic asset that is unequalled in all the world. Thousands will come to enjoy it in the next decade. Honolulu will be an intermediate port of call for hundreds of transpacific steamships before 1920 when we accommodate one today. Why not begin early and get ready to take care of the visitors that are coming to see us?

MRS. BUFFANDEAU MUST PAY \$250

Judge Larnach Hands Down Decision In Noted Royal Lei Transaction.

Finding in favor of the plaintiff in the now notorious suit over a royal feather lei, Judge Larnach in police court yesterday granted judgment to Mrs. Emma Holt in the sum of \$250 against Mrs. Victoria Buffandeau, wife of Deputy City Clerk Eugene Buffandeau.

The suit was for \$200, the court's decision discounting \$50 by way of commission for Mrs. Buffandeau for selling the lei, which was originally the property of Mrs. Holt. According to the allegations in the case which were repeated on the stand yesterday, Mrs. Buffandeau after selling the lei for \$250, paid Mrs. Holt \$200, informing her that that sum was all she could get for the rare curio.

The alleged deception was discovered, according to the allegations on the stand, when Mrs. Holt heard of the check of \$250 which had been paid by Mrs. Walter Macfarlane to Mrs. Buffandeau for the lei.

APPEARS TO BE A CRIME TO ROB A FEDERAL PRISONER

Many months ago one Peter Hartung, an older on a Matson steamer, was arrested in Hilo for having sent, an opium preparation on him. He was released, however, and sailed on across the sea. Later on a split between some Chinese crooks gave Deputy County Attorney Heen a chance to work up a splendid case, showing that Hartung had brought with him 100 lbs. of opium, but that the arresting officers had double-crossed him, and had taken the opium from him in order to sell it themselves.

Consequently District Attorney Breckins had Hartung arrested at San Diego, in order that he might be brought to Hawaii. In due time Hartung arrived in charge of an United States marshal from California. Hartung maintained that he had been robbed of about \$50 by his guard, and Breckins reported on this to the attorney general's department in Washington. The other day he received a cablegram ordering him to proceed with preparation of the case against the curd mentioned. Breckins will do so. He believes he has a strong case against the officer.

KAMAINAS WHO ARE ABROAD

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—Princess Kawannakoa, who has been residing in Los Angeles for several months, looking after her three children who are attending schools there, may visit San Francisco about the first of the year, spending a week or more at the Bellevue Hotel.

Mrs. J. P. Hagens, whose husband has been ordered to Honolulu to join the Backfield & Company forces, will remain here until January, when she will also return to Honolulu.

H. G. Smart, who married Thelma Parker, arrived on the Pacific Mail steamship Nile and immediately left for Charlottesville, Virginia, where his father is ill.

Reverend Admiral Whiting and Mrs. Whiting, formerly Miss Etta A. Young of Honolulu, entertained on Thanksgiving Day at their beautiful home in Berkeley for a number of friends, including several Honoluluans. Their daughter, Miss Marie Whiting, is one of the most charming debutantes in San Francisco society and is considered one of the most graceful of fancy dancers.

DOCTOR MONTESSORI VISITING MAINLAND

Mainlanders are to have an opportunity to see and hear Dr. Maria Montessori, the famous Italian teacher, and observe for themselves her much-discussed methods of teaching young children. Madame Montessori, late reporter says, was to have arrived in this country December 3, to give a series of lectures on the work of her schools in Rome. She is accompanied by an interpreter, in order to be able to use her native Italian, and brought with her moving pictures illustrative of the work as it is actually carried on in the "House of Childhood."

Madame Montessori's tour will be under the auspices of the Montessori Educational Association of America, of which Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell is president. Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, first vice-president, and Calcutt McTear, of New York, second vice-president. Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, is a member of the board of trustees of the association, and will be active in the reception to be accorded to Doctor Montessori at the national capital.

Doctor Montessori will be in the United States about three weeks. She will visit eight or ten cities east of the Mississippi, beginning with Washington, which is the headquarters of the Montessori Association. She does not expect to be able to go very far south or west on this trip.

UNNECESSARY WORDS.

Why waste words and advertise space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The name Chamberlain is satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it cures absolutely all bronchitis or influenza substances. Try one by all doctors. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.